

THE PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

WALTER G. SMITH : : : : : EDITOR.
TUESDAY JULY 25

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT.

The opinion that Governor Carter resigned, primarily, because of differences with the President over questions of local policy, is borne out by an Oyster Bay dispatch saying: "Governor Carter desires less to resign than to obtain assurances of support from the national government."

What assurances?

This paper has some reason to believe that they refer to the disposition of Hawaiian public lands. It may be that the Governor objected to the idea of turning over our public domain to the Federal Land Office, in which case the people of Hawaii stand by him; and it may be that the President objects to the Governor's idea of reserving the public domain entirely for the use or in the interest of a single industry, in which case the people of Hawaii sustain the President. As yet they do not know the exact cause of the differences that exist; but there are many indications that land policies are involved in them. The Acting Governor, however, declares that there is nothing in the story of the differences over the settlement of the lands, so the question of jurisdiction remains.

Whatever the trouble may have been, however, it is apparently adjusted, for—as the Advertiser lately predicted—the Governor will keep his office. That matter was settled yesterday by Mr. Carter himself.

CUBA'S PROGRESS.

A Spanish view of Cuba's recent progress is given in the *Espana Economica y Financiera*, published in Madrid, a copy of which publication has just been received by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics. The article discusses the progress made by Cuba in her industries, commerce, public works, administration, finance, system of public schools, railways and sanitation, and contrasts the present improved situation with that prevailing under the old Spanish regime. A translation of the article in part follows:

"The progress that has been made will be best shown by a comparison of the state of the island before the proclamation of the Republic and that which has prevailed since."

"From 1888 to 1893 the average budget of Cuba was \$24,000,000. The budget for 1905-6 is \$25,370,512. The difference is small, but it must be remembered that in colonial days 6 millions were expended on the army, 1 for the navy, 1 for sinecures, about one-half million for ecclesiastical obligations, and 11 for the interest on the debt."

"The budget for 1905-6 is made up as follows:

Executive branch	\$ 68,300
Department of—	
State and Justice	473,449
Government	6,029,215
Finance	2,253,003
Public instruction	3,901,994
Public works	4,813,854
Agriculture, etc.	262,347
Judiciary branch	1,265,813
Debt contracted to pay the liberating army	3,107,862
Extraordinary credits	3,124,546

"The projected increases in expenditures for this budget are caused primarily by the demand for improvements in what may be called the national 'mechanism' (outillage), and are justified by the expectation that the taxes will yield the amounts asked for in the estimates submitted to Congress."

"In the fiscal year 1902-3 the total revenue was \$17,767,046; in 1903-4 it had risen to \$24,343,508. Thus from one budget to another there was an increase of more than 6-12 million dollars, the larger part of which came from an increase of \$3,622,711 in the customs receipts."

"When a country has natural resources with which to meet all the requirements of civilized life; when high taxes are regarded as a transient condition incident to the process of reconstruction; when they do not interfere with material prosperity, and when their employment is in large part reproductive, the increase in public expenditure is justifiable; instead of being a sign of an unhealthy state it is a sign of vitality, and so long as the administration is honest the taxpayers bear their burdens willingly."

"Like all peoples intent on their intellectual progress—the basis of all public activity—Cuba has paid special attention since its birth as a republican nation to its educational system."

"In 1894, under the colonial regime, there were in the island 904 public schools and 740 private schools. According to the recent message of President Palma there were in the Republic in 1903-4, 3,472 primary schools and 72 special schools, a total of 3,544. This number subsequently rose to 3,605. In other words, independence has quadrupled the number of primary public schools, the increase having been particularly marked in the rural districts. In 1895, under colonial regime, the number of pupils was 36,306. In 1904, under republican regime, the number of pupils in attendance was 120,000."

"Wagon roads had to be constructed on the island to make connection between points of production and points of shipment. For this purpose the republican budget appropriates \$2,000,000; the Spanish administration left that work to the producer's machete."

"For a quarter of a century the Spanish administration kept planning a railway between Santa Clara and Santiago de Cuba. Under republican government a private company, the Cuba Railroad Company, has established railway connection between the east and the west of the island in two years and a half. Without independence the 435 miles of the Central Railway, the sure vanguard of a period of prosperity, would not exist."

"During the last period of our dismal rule the trade balance was regularly against the island. In 1903, under independence, the exports rose to \$78,486,409, while the imports were \$67,077,670. In 1899 the adverse balance was \$22,000,000. Commerce between Spain and Cuba has of late somewhat expanded, though it has not yet reached the figures of 1899. Yet nothing has been done by our Government toward a commercial treaty which might secure our future trade with the island."

"During the last insurrection, the number of taxpayers was 24,647. In 1901, at the time of the American intervention, the number had risen to 32,206."

"There has been an increase in the exports of mining products (principally iron, asphalt, and manganese), as well as in the sugar production, which has once more passed the million-ton mark, which was exceeded only in 1894."

"In the second year of the Republic, the increase in the quantity of sugar cane ground was 20 per cent over the preceding year; in sugar production 16 per cent."

"In the first year of the Republic, 8,877 Spaniards came to the island; in the second year, 14,091."

"There is room in Cuba for ten times its population, and with the present prosperity it can not fail to develop rapidly."

"The yellow fever was a chronic reproach to our colonial administration. A few months of hygiene and sanitation during the American intervention did more for the island than the power of Spain had done in four centuries."

"In 1880, under colonial regime, there were in Habana 7,942 deaths, or 39.94 per thousand. Six hundred and forty-five deaths were from yellow fever, 446 from smallpox. 1901, under Yankee intervention, the mortality had been reduced to 5,720, or 22.09 per thousand. There were only 18 deaths from yellow fever and none from smallpox."

"These comparisons are far from flattering to our colonizing methods and to our public men. In order that Cuba might liken herself to the great modern nations in hygiene, instruction, governmental mechanism, industrial development, etc., she had to escape from our sway. Had she continued subject to Spain, she would still be afflicted with the troubles from which she suffered before the revolution."

The chances are good that the Czar went to see the Kaiser about calling a European conference to decide just how small an indemnity Japan can be forced to accept. That was the game played on Russia herself in 1878 and upon Japan, at Russia's instance, in 1894."

Honolulu has no more mosquitos than it deserves. That is to say its own neglect has caused the present visitation of winged pests. If every householder would go to work today and clean up all the waterholes and tin cans

in his yard and in his vacant lots, see that his tanks, if he has any, are screened and use oil upon neighboring ponds, seventy per cent of the mosquitos would vanish within ten days. Twenty per cent more could be easily handled by the Board of Health. The ten per cent remaining would not be noticed.

Men will not be discharged from the police or other departments for political reasons, but there are numerous cases where better men are requested and a weeding out will result.—Bulletin.

What did we tell you?

The Bystander can fight his own battles over Admiral Sampson, but if he chooses to summon the literature of the Schley controversy to sustain the opinion he formed during a time of personal contact with the late Admiral, the Sunday paper will have to be enlarged.

Jack had a sure-enough hunch about George.

A SEWING MACHINE THAT MASSAGES AND FANS

Perhaps sewing on a machine is hot work on Summer days. Very well, make the machine fan you while you work.

Perhaps the exercise makes your face red. Never mind, let the machine massage you when the sewing is done and perhaps incidentally clean your teeth.

Did you ever think of your sewing machine as anything but a griver of the needle and thread? It is really a little foot-engine capable of doing all kinds of work in the household.

One cheap and simple little attachment just invented is a fan which whirls silently as the machine runs. The blades of the fan drive quite a current of air which can be directed toward or away from the operator.

On a hot day, with the blades set right, a stiff breeze fans the cheeks and hands of the seamstress, and at the same time prevents lint and dust from settling on the machine. The blades can be adjusted so as to make the breeze as light as desired.

The fan is connected with the fly-wheel of the machine, and the extra footpower it takes to revolve it is imperceptible.

Another attachment now on the market turns the sewing machine into a massage machine.

The operator needs only to swing a little arm on top of the machine, so that the little rubber wheel of the attachment engages the fly-wheel of the machine. Instantly the massage apparatus is in action.

A woman may sit in the chair, operate the machine and apply the massage at the same time, or better yet, she may recline at her ease on the couch or bed while her younger brother or sister or anybody acts as "prime mover" on the pedal. The fan, of course, can be worked at the same time, and, if desired, sewing can be done also.

QUESTION OF NATIONALITY.

If a fly drops into a beer glass one who has made a study of national characteristics can easily tell the drinker's nationality by his action.

A Spaniard pays for the beer, leaves it on the table and goes away without saying a word.

A Frenchman will do the same, except that he swears while he goes.

An Englishman spills the beer and orders another glass.

A German carefully fishes out the fly and finishes drinking his beer as if nothing had happened.

A Russian drinks the beer with the fly.

A Chinaman fishes out the fly, swallows it, and then throws away the beer.—*Fliegende Blätter*.

A DELIGHTFUL AFFAIR.

There was a delightful dance at the Moana Hotel last night. It was given by the management for the guests and Honolulu people in general. About 50 couples participated. The parlor was used for dancing and the floor was perfect. The Ellis Quintette furnished the music.

LITTLE TUDOR PLAY SUITS



ARE JUST THE THING FOR YOUR BOYS AND GIRLS, WHO ARE NOT OVER 7 YEARS OLD.

EVERY HEALTHY CHILD

NEEDS A SUIT, IN WHICH IT CAN PLAY WITHOUT FEAR. Its healthful to get next to Mother Earth—and lots of pleasure, too, if one can play freely, feeling that no expensive garment will be ruined.

THE BABY

laughs and looks best dressed in a LITTLE TUDOR. Why? Because his arms and legs are free and he feels comfortable. Creeping—walking, the LITTLE TUDOR fills the bill. Makes an excellent diaper supporter for tiny tots.

THE MATERIAL

of which LITTLE TUDOR play suits are made is fast-colored shirting, not stiff and uncomfortable like the denim overalls. It will stand repeated washings without changing color.

AGES 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.....65 cents.

Ehlers
GOOD GOODS.

Malt Nutrine

Manufactured By the

ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING CO.

A non-intoxicant, sparkling and highly concentrated liquid.

Extract of Malt and Hops

▲▲▲

We can recommend it.

Hollister Drug Co

FORT STREET.

RELIABLE OPTICAL METHODS

Vision

So precious a gift deserves the best attention you can give it. —

If it troubles you in any way, consult us. You know we are reliable — and if any one can help you—we can. —

If glasses are not required, we tell you so frankly, if they are required, you pay for the glasses. Nothing more. —

DR. JOHN GODDARD,

H. F. WICHMAN & CO., LIMITED.
Fort Street.

Tolidol Developer

is the cleanest, quickest and most perfect developer on the market. It comes packed in automatic tubes and is splendid for developing papers in general, while there are special tubes for the treatment of Velox.

For developing plates and films in general TOLIDOL can be used with excellent results. Special tubes are prepared for the treatment of Hammer's, Cramer's and Seed's plates.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER TUBE.

HONOLULU PHOTO SUPPLY CO.,
FORT STREET.

SEWING.

Boys' Shirt Waists and ladies' and children's underwear made at reasonable prices. Corner of Wai'alae road and 7th Avenue.

Sunday Advertiser
25c per month

IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING!

The Best Refrigerator and Ice Chest is the EDDY

Sixty years experience counts for something, if you are up-to-date.

SOLD ON

Easy Terms at Easy Prices

Constructed on scientific principles.

Easiest to keep clean.

No waste of ice

Special insulating substance.

No escape of cold air.

Air tight and no waste.

Sanitary in every respect.

Dry cold air is what you get in the Eddy, and

Dry cold facts prove the Eddy to have no equal.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., LTD.

Fort and Merchant Streets.

The Hylo Lamp

IS ECONOMICAL AND CONVENIENT.

Why pay for 16-candle power light when you only need 1-candle power? The chances are that you are doing this every day in the week.

There's no need to waste money if you use HYLO LAMPS which may be turned down from 16-c. p. to 1-c. p. as desired.

At the same time you are getting that particular power of illumination which best suits your needs.

HYLO LAMPS are indispensable for the sick room where a dim, unwavering light is often needed to light an invalid past the crisis of some deathly sickness.

PRICE 75c EACH

HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC CO.

Limited.

Office: King Street near Alakea. Phone, Main 390.



AUTOMATIC NUMBERING

SAVES TIME. IS CLEANER AND MORE ACCURATE.

THE BATES

IS THE STRONGEST, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE.

IS Automatically, Consecutive, Duplicating and Repeats at Will.

STEEL WHEELS ENGRAVED, CAST FRAME RIGID.

Large Characters 123456

Fac Simile.

5 Wheels\$14.00
6 Wheels\$16.00

Hawaiian Office Specialty Co.
73 KING ST., WAITY BLOCK, PHONE MAIN 15.

Ladies' Tan Blucherette Oxford

This shoe is characterized by those subtle qualities of style and comfort, that appeal to women of discriminating taste, and it costs no more than the commonplace.

Bench made by Laird, Schoeber & Co. of Hyle's No. 63, French imported leather, flat iron sole, medium Cuban heel.

This last is especially designed for persons with tender feet and the leather employed is the softest and coolest that it is possible to procure.

PRICE \$5.00.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Ltd. 1051 FORT STREET

Crystal Springs Butter

Keeps well in hot weather. The cardboard carton in which it is packed helps this and at the same time protects its delicate flavor. We received a large shipment of this famous butter by the S. S. Alameda and are now in a position to supply all demands. If you haven't tried Crystal Springs Butter, now is the time to become acquainted.

Metropolitan Meat Co., Ltd.

Telephone Main 45.

REPAIRING WOVEN WIRE BEDS

Telephone White 1661. Quick Dispatch.

HONOLULU WIRE BED COMPANY,

ALAPAI STREET.

Makers of R. & V. P. WIRE BEDS.